in one of the Brooklyn regiments resulted in a vote of 295 for Low to 5 for Hendrix.

The Democratic leaders are regretting at this late hour that factional issues were allowed so much prominence in the contest, as they tend to drive away thinking Democrats who are in earnest for good city government, and serve to keep Republicans more closely united. A leading Democratic politician yesterday said that "Boss" McLaughlin was not doing so much as he might for Hendrix. This was because Hendrix had not succeeded in earnying The Eagle over to the support of the County ticket. It is thought that many supporters of the Democratic county nominees will "cut" Hendrix on election day.

the Democratic county homorest of Mayor Low stranged election day.

Among the meetings in support of Mayor Low stranged for to wind up the week will be one in Music Hall tonight, where L. S. Burnham will preside, and the Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler will speak. At the meeting under the auspices of the Young Republicans in the Rink to-morrow might, Mr. Beecher, Carl Schurz, Mayor Low and General B. F. Tracy will speak. In Music Hall on the same evening the Mayor and Excise Commissioner Lauer will speak.

same evening the Mayor and Excise Commissioner Laner will speak.

Much complaint is made that the ballots cast for Mayor will not be canvassed until a late hour in the evening of election day. The Board of Elections has arranged the order of the canvassing, and the Mayoralty ballots come late in the list, being preceded by State, Legislative, Judiciary and county ballots. The result of the Mayoralty contest will not be known with certainty until long after midnight, and yet it is what every one in Brocklyn most wants to know.

Police Superintendent Campbell issued yesterday the enstomary orders to the police force for election day. All the policemen will be on duty from a half hour before sunrise until the polts close. The customary regulations will be enforced.

will be enforced.

Including the Music Hall meeting, Mayor Low spoke no less than six times last evening, and was everywhere greeted with the wildest enthusiasm. He made speeches in Lyceum Hall, in the Eighteenth Ward; in the Wigwam at Atlantic and Kingston aves; in Stella Hall, in Bedfordave; in Turn Hall, in the Sixteenth Ward, and in Garfield Hall, at Marcy-ave, and Walton-st.

ADVICE TO DEMOCRATS IN BROOKLYN. To the Editor of The Tribune:

SIR: Pettifogging jealousies of the plundering crew of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Wards of this city have induced the leading magnates of the wards in question to barter away a position, and this the Democratic General Committee has sanctioned in the case of Assemblyman, whereby Mr. McCarren-a thorough honest and consistent representative—has to be sacrificed and an unknown man thrust upon us, whom we are asked to elect. I do not object to the Fifteenth Ward seeking her share of patronage, and I go further, and say that the FourteenthWard should concede it; but why saerifice that brilliant young Representative, McCarren, whose conduct in the last Assembly won the admiration of both Republicans and Democrats, and who was, and is, bound to be one of the foremost and best representatives that this city ever had? That he will be re-elected there is not a shadow of doubt. If a concession had to be made to the Fifteenth Ward, why not surrender the Coronerto the Fifteenth Ward, why not surrender the Coronership, which for years past has been monopolized by the Fourteenth Ward ! They surely could find as competent a man as the one who now fills the office and whom the bosses of the Fourteenth Ward are now-seeking to elect. It is a well known fact that he does not possess a single qualification fitting him for so important a position; still the old school must keep the most hierartive positions within their coterie, and by the usual means elect their mea. It is to be hoped that the Young Democrats will take a bold stand at the coming election and defeat their machinations, show them that "Tweedism" and ! can be resorted to, to effect it in the county election, I would advice them to vote the Republican ticket.

A FOURTEENTH WARD DEMOCRAT.

Brooklyn, Oct. 30, 1883.

TAMMANY HALL RATIFIES ITS OWN MEN. GOVERNOR CLEVELAND COMPARED WITH CHARLES 1.

Tammany Hall's first ratification meeting of the campaign in favor of its local nominations and the State ticket was held last evening in the wigwam. All the usual features of such an occasion were to be noted - a big crowd of men who in most cases kept their hats on inside and gradually burdened the air with smoke; a smaller crowd about the speakers' stands in the streets; and a division of the evening's oratory between denunciations of the Republican party and of the County Democracy. One of the speeches was severe in a reference to Governor Cleveland, but it appeared to be as well relished as the attacks on the common enemy. John Kelly, John B. Haskin, F. B. Spinola and other Tammany leaders were conspicuous on the platform which contained several prominent Democrats among the 200 people who were ated there.

Judge Joseph F. Daly presided, and, after a opening address, the resolutions were read and adopted. Eighteen in number, they were principally claborations of the standard Democratic assertions, but the last one excited the warmest applause. It declared that the Democracy of the city 'should not be divided, as at present"; that Tammany Hall had taken the initiative in favor of union and harmony in the State Convention and here; but that "unfor tunately for Democratic success in the election of a ma-

mony in the scale content of the election of a majority of the State Senate and the altendant election of a United States Senator in the place of the Hon. E. G. Lapham—after every koncrable effort of Tammany—by the unwise and unwarrantable interference of persons of high station, a union on Democratic Senators was frustrated."

S. S. Cox was the first to address the crowd and he was entinustastically cheered as "the next Speaker of the House of Representatives." State Senator Grady said the present was no time for resentments founded on disappointments. After the enemy was routed it would be time to place the management of the party in proper hands. He accused James O'Brien of seeking to divide the Democratic party in order to make it an easy prey to the Republicans. Mr. Grady denied that he was responsible for the party divisious in the county and said that if Tammany Aldermon were elected the newsdealers would be protected against the millionality.

W. Burke Cockran next steeke. He said, anong other

w. Burke Cockran next spoke. He said, among other things: "I challenge any student of constitutional history to defend the action of Governor Cleveland when he invaded the Senate and presumed to dictate to a co-ordinate branch of the Government on the subject of his own nominations. An English King once solvanded the flouse of Commons, and he paid the penalty with his life. Mr. Grady, because he was the first to defend the liberties of the people, has been hounded to defeat by the executive. W. Burke Cockran next spoke. He said, among other

After remarks by Isaac L. Egbert, John Kelly made a seech to the audience that was fast discountilly speech to the audience that was fast diminishing in numbers, vigorously attacking James O'Brien's candidacy for Register. The outside meetings were presided over by Joseph H. Stiner and Nelson Smith.

HARMONY OUT OF THE QUESTION.

The Democratic Committee that undertook. under the lead of ex-Senator Ecclesine, to harmonize the three factions in the VIIth, VIIIth and XIth Senate Dis triets, yesterday abandoned the undertaking. After consulting with Mr. Kelly and Mr. Thompson, the committee came to the conclusion that it was useless for 'pren-tice hands to undertake what the old experienced leaders had previously failed to accomplish. Both of the Democratic "bosses" expressed entire willingness "to harmonize"; but when it came to the point of agrecing on the terms it was apparent that harmony was out of the

the terms it was apparent that including was set of operation.

Oncof the members of the committee expressed great diagnes over the failure. "The truth is," he said, "that Mr. Kelly and Mr. Thompson have absolute control of the party machinery in the city. They don't care for anything but the control of the next Beard of Aldermen; and they are willing togsacrifice a United States Senator, the State theket and everything cles to carry their point. Thompson is determined to succeed himself in control of the Public Works Department, and Kelly is apparently determined to prevent if. I believe that one thing has o prevent if. I believe that one taing bemocratic party in the State this year.

Ime, but I don't see how it is to be helped.

GENERAL CARR THE MAN.

A number of prominent Republicans from different parts of the State called yesterday at the State Committee rooms in the Flith Avenue Hotel and gave promising reports from their districts and also expressed pleasure at the activity at the headquarters, where three rooms full of men were busy dispatching documents. Among the callers were Judge ackett, of Saratoga; Mr. Truman, of Tioga; E. M. Johnson, of Olean; Colonel W. D. Dickey of Newburg, and Henry B. Low, of Middletown. An old ther at Olean sent the following note to General Carr: General Carr who commanded the 2d Division, 18th Army Corps, in 1864, and if so I will feel proud to work and fight for you valiantly as of yore.

He was assured that General for

GERMAN DEMOCRATS KNIFING MAYNARD

The ratification meeting by the IIId District Republican Association was held at Science Hall in Eighth-st., last evening. A resolution in which the nominees for State and county offices were promised the hearty support of the Association was adopted. Speeches hearty support of the Association was adopted. Speeches were made by Colonel William C. Church, its candidate for Member of the Assembly and Captain John H. Coster, the candidate for Alderman. A German, who followed these speakers, said that the Brewers' Association of the State of New-York had sent out 4,000,000 Democratic ballots with the name of Joseph B. Carr, the Republican candidate for Secretary of tate, at the head of the ticket. The German Democrats would not support Maynard, because he had proved himself an enemy of beer, their National beverage.

ASSEMBLY AND SENATE NOMINATIONS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 1.-C. R. Pratt, a prominent contractor in this city, was nominated for member of the Assembly from the Hd District of Mouroe County by the Republicans to-day. Pratt is a popular young man and will be a tower of strength to the already cellent local ticket. The prospects for a Republican victory in this county were never better. James H. Kelly has declined the Democratic nomination for Senam the XXIXth District, which comprises the counties of Monroe and Orleans. This act of his is a great dis-appointment to the Democrats and will have a tendency to demoralize their campaign in this district. The sens-torial Committee has selected Colonel W. H. Benjamin, of Monroe County, as the Senatorial candidate, and his is un-serstood that he will accept the nomination.

Bustalo, Nov. 1.—The Ist Assembly District Republi-

can Convention has nominated B. Frank Bruce, fr., and the IIId District Republican Convention George W. Clinton for Assemblymen.

DEMOCRATIC DISSENSION IN BUFFALO.

[BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 1 .- The conflict between the two Democratic factions of this city grows fiercer. Each is trying to force the other to withdraw from the contest for the Mayoralty. But John B. Manning and Jonathan Scoville, the two Democratic candidates, still remain in the field and premise to do so until Tuesday next. Meanwhile Josiah Jewett, the popular Republican candidate for Mayor, is making splendid canvass.

To-day the friends of Mr. Scoville are indignant over report spread by the Manning men that their chief intends to withdraw. This is one of the last expedients of a cam paign and has had no effect on Mr. Scoville's followers.
Mr. Scoville has not the slightest intention of withdrawing. On the other hand, Mr. Mauning is confident that
his record as Mayor of this city will secure his re-election.

THE NEW-JERSEY CAMPAIGN.

THE SENATORIAL CANDIDATES-GOOD NOMINATIONS AND A PROMISING OUTLOOK.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 1 .- The Republicans of New-Jersey awoke a fortnight ago to the concionaness that victory next Tuesday was possible to the verge of Within the two weeks they have crossed the line of doubt, and not only mean to win, but expect to do o. The nomination of Judge Dixon was made to win, but it was also intended to support the Republicans in their campaign for the control of the Legislature. This body will elect a State Controller and a Treasurer, beside filling some minor offices and passing upon important subjects of legislation. The nominations for the Legislature have been made with unusual care. One-third of the Senate is chosen annually in New-Jersey, and the nom-

thees this year are as follows:	
Rep.	Dein.
Atlantic-John J. Cardner.	
Bergen-Charles Hessier	Eara Miller.
Cumberland-Isanc T. Nichola	Philip P. Baker.
Gloverster-Stacy Pancoast	Charles W. Wilkins,
Hudson-Thomas V. Cator	William Brigkerhoff.
Mercer-Lyman Leavitt	George O. Vanderbill
Morris-James C. Youngblood	Joshua S, Salmon.
Ocean-George T. Cranmer	
* Renominated I Former Senat	

In Atlantic County, Senstor Gardner is a candidate for the third time. His six years of service in the Senate have given him an influence in that body which last year elected him president, and which makes it particularly desirable for his county to retain his services. He is making a gallant and successful contest against a combi-nation of antagonistic elements such as is seldem formed n Atlantic. He will be elected and it will be a fortunate thing for his constituents.

Senator Nichols, of Cumberland, is also making a con test for re-election, and with every prospect of success. He is strong with the large labor element in his his county, and won State prominence by introducing and carrying through the "Anti-Cigarette" law last winter. He was a careful and economical legislator, and his votes so generally met the approval of his district that he is

generally met the approval of his district that he is probably a stronger man to-day than he was three years age when first a Senatorial candidate.

Senator Youngblood is another candidate for a second term. As a representative of Morris County for three years, he undoubtedly sheeked conservative sentiments occasionally in his advocacy of economy in State expenditures and a rigid accountability between the State and its corporations. But it was an intelligent advocacy throughout and some of his strongest antagonists were fain to confess the justice of his positions on matters of State policy. His redection is regarded as certain, and three years more of his service cannot fail to be of benefit to the State. The satisfaction with which his success will be greeted will be

his service cannot full to be of benefit to the State. The satisfaction with which his success will be greeted will be increased by the fact that his opponent is a man against whom true Republicans hold a bitter grudge. He was the beneficiary of the Democratic conspiracy which unseated Assemblyman Cooper in 1878.

The "gifted young orator" who is the Republican candidate for Senator in Hudson County, Assemblyman Thomas V. Catet, is the champion "anti-monopolist" of New-Jersey. He is probably the most elequent speaker the Assembly has had, and in his contest for State Senator he is making one of the most dashing and courageous campaigns over made in New-Jersey. He has a Democratic majority of 3,000 to overcome and he is doing it in

State to predict his election, in the raid he is making on the Democratic forces.

The Gloueester County Senatorial contest between Pancosst, Republican, and Wilkins, Democrat, is encouraging, as it promises to redeem a county which has been out of humor for a time, though it virtually belongs to the Republican shie of the house. The Ocean County Republican canvass, is hampered by the prodigality of the Pennetratic candidate, a former Senator named. Emison, who is probably the most ignorant man, and one of the richest ever scated in the New-Jersey Senate. Here in Mercer County the contest is between Lyman Leavitt, a prominent and useful citizen of Trenton, and ex-speaker George O. Vanderbilt, of Princeton. Mr. Vanderbilt is the man whose monumental blundering in the Assembly of 1875 amused a whole State, and whose wonkness of churacter has made

AN OBJECTIONABLE TAX BILL-SOME OF HIS PRE

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 31 .- The instalton Times to-day treats of a bill which he introduced the Senate in 1876 which provided that "all persona property in this State shall be taxed one-half of one pe entum: and the same shall be in lieu of all taxes to b levied under any assessment to be made on said propert for State, county or unmicipal purposes." The effect of the trifling one-half of one per cent about one-fourth o placed this additional burden upon the real estate own ers. As merigages come under the head of persona property this act would have released them fro and would have made the farmers and laborers pay the taxes in addition to their interest where their land was nortgaged, as is the case with fully one-half the real ca

mortgaged, as is the case with fully one-half the real estate of New-Jersey. The bill failed to pass, of course, but Abbett was its introducer and advocate.

The Tenes also publishes a letter from State Sonator A. C. B. Havens, of Ocean County, concerning Abbett's claim to have secured the payment of a large amount of a rears of wages for the employes of the New Jersey Southern Isalizond when that road went into bankruptey.

Mr. Havens shows from the records that the bill under which these men recovered their money was passed white Abbett was not a member of the Legislature at all, and by the efforts of other parties whom he names.

Another letter in The Times from H. S. Little, president of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, reiterates the correctness of the trilling details, which Abbett has attempted to deap, of his former letter exposing the untralifalness of Mr. Abbett's claim to have placed the employees of the Central to pay them their arrears of wages after the road went into a receiver's lands. He says that Abbett had nothing whatever to do with securing the payment of the men, except to be hired and paid \$500 by the receiver for appearing before the Chancellor and securing the normal order for the payment. He appeared then as the counsel for the rapproach to for any remueration from the latter. Mr. Little also says that he believes Abbett's claim that he was offered by the men five per cent, or \$20,000, for his services, and refused it, is absolutely without foundation.

LEON ABBETT'S CAREER REVIEWED.

A large meeting was held by Republicans last vening in the Academy of Music, Newark, with David C. Dodd as chairman. Judge W. T. Hoffman, the first speaker, discussed the statement that the Democrati candidate for Governor, Leon Abbett, favored equal taxation and was a friend of the workingman. that in 1870 Mr. Abbett introduced into the Legislature a bill to exempt from taxation money invested in manufacturing enterprises and in shipping. His record as a the store order system, which, when it became a law proved worthless. His pretence of being an advocate of proved wortainess. His pretence of being an advocate of local self-government had also a slim foundation. As a fact he held his office of Corporation Counsel by appointment and not by election of the people; and by appointment, too, from a body which faself is not elected. Of Judge Dixon, the Republican candidate, Judge Hoffman said that he was so poor when he began like in New Brunswick that for a fiving he led a blind man about the streets. He fought his way through Butgers Cellege, then opened a law-office, and by dint of energy and talent made himself one of the foremost citizens of the State. And within three years he would be the foremost citizens of the State.

Sinteen. Senator John Taylor said that it was indicrous to see Mr. Abbett posing as an advocate of the people, when his whole record showed that he has been a constant friend of corporations in their war upon the public rights. Senator John G. Griggs, of Passaic County, also addressed the meeting.

A MASCULINE WAIL.

From The Jawish Messenger.
The figures that haunt the fushion-plates of

The figures that haunt the fashion-plates of magazines, and eight to sannier along our thoroughlares, point unmistakably to a new variety of human animal which has escaped the attention of barwin and his school. The origin of the mermadi is draped in obscurity; we only know that it is half woman and half fish. The development of the man-woman is no mystery; it is taking place before our eyes.

The author of a well-known popular book began with the phrase: "A cutaway coat—that's Charley." It is no longer Charles or Augustus or Alexander. It may be Charlotte, Louisa, or Sarah Jane. She wears a Dorby and upright collar, has a necktic with a pin, is attracted by tweed goods, dangles a walking-cano, and puts her hands in her pockets. She does not whistle yet, and the full-grown cigar is not patronized. But tailor-made dresses are prophotic of further inroads on masculine privileges.

dresses are prophetic of further inreads on masculine privileges.

Equal rights for women are well enough in their way, but when it comes to sharing one's batter, laundress and tallor, it is time that society paused. We are on the brink of a revolution. The social fabric is tottering. Men have rights which are inviolable, and those are being ruthlessly invaded one by one. Already the pleasant haunts and habits of men are being ferreted out, their customs

adopted, their gait and uniform inditated, their very slang repeated by the traditional gentler sox. What will the

THE ORANGE-SULLIVAN DISTRICT. THE REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK IN THE TWO COUNTIES.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] NEWBURG, Oct. 30 .- The present representative of the Orange-Sullivan district in the State Sen-ate, James Mackin, is a Democrat. He just managed to squeeze in. Two candidates were in the field against hlm, Francis Marvin, a Republican, and Benjamin S. Warren, a Greenbacker. Mr. Mackin's plurality in this three-cornered fight was less than 300. He is a candidate for re-election and is likely to be beaten. The Republicans are running against him a man of unusual strength and popularity, Henry R. Low, of Wallkill, Orange County. Mr. Low was the Republican nominee for Congress in this district last fall and, notwithstanding "the tidal wave," carried Sullivan by about 200 majority and came within less than 500 votes of earrying Orange, although Cleveland's majority there was 2,333. Mr. Low was Senator for this district during war times, ser ing three consecutive terms to his own credit and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He is as well known in Sullivan as he is in Orange, and from 1857 until 1862 he was County Judge of Sullivan. His opponent, Mr. Mackin, lately returned from an inspection of the diswas County Judge of Sallivan. His opponent, Mr. Mackin, lately returned from an inspection of the district, and is understood to have expressed himself in rather a discouraging strain in regard to his prospects of election. In 1879 the Republican Senatorial candidate was elected by a plurality exceeding 2,500. Mr. Low, who is certain to poil the full party vote and is likely to receive the support of the Democrata—and there are many of them—who are dissatisfied with Mr. Mackin's Senatorial course, ought to do equally as well.

The Assembly districts of Orange and Sallivan demand a word. In the 1st Orange the Republicans have nominated Daniel S. Waring, of Newburg. His friends are very active in his behalf and his election is regarded as quite probable. He has the character and about to make an excellent legislator. J. Chamnesy Odell, his Democratic opponent, was a nomber of the last House and made a record on the temperance question which will cost him a good meany votes. Dr. Pooler who was nominated by the Republicans of the Hd District, has declined. There is a large Democratic majority in the Gounty, if may be said that the prospect of electing the Republican nominees grows better every day. Democratic candidates are not meeting with what might be called zealous support. If the Orange Republicans turn out in full force on election day they cannot fail to achieve a substantial victory. The same is true of Sullivan. That county has only one representative if the Assembly, and the district sclose. A full Republicans for a Democratic victory in the district is close. A full Republicans in the Assembly, and the district is close. A full Republicans in the Assembly, and the district is close. A full Republicans is a Democrat.

DAVENPORT AND CHAPIN.

WHAT THE STATE PRESS THINKS OF THE CONTROVERSY.

A SCATHING ARRAIGNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC PROFLIGACY.

PROFLIGACY.

Prom The Trey Times.

Mr. Chapin, the Democratic candidate for State Controller, has involved himself in an absurd and embarrassing predictament. In a speech at Brooklyn some days ago he undertook to account for the enormous increase of taxation imposed by the Democratic Legislature of 1883 over the levy of last year, understating it, by the way, to the extent of more than haif a milition doilurs. He said the whole sum was "more than accounted for by the additional tax made necessary for the support of free canals and by the adoption at a reserve policy recommended by the present Republican Controller"; and the infainated man was antiactons enough, in the least of his partisan appeal, to invite the calling of Controller Davemport as a witness to the truth of that assertion, promising that the Democratic State Committee would cause to be printed 1,000,000 copies of any response Mr. Davemport might furnish. The New-Yous Teneuse immediately applied to Mr. Davemport for the facts, and yesterday published his reply, which we copy on the fourth page of The Dimerto-day. It is a flat contradiction of Mr. Chapin's claim, and a scathing arraignment of Democratic profligacy and recklessness in the handling of public moneys. Will the Democratic State Committee fulfit the pledge made on its behalf by Mr. Chapin, and print 1,000,000 copies of Mr. Davenport's letter for circulation in every school district of the State I If not, why not I

DON'T APPRECIATE BOOMERANGS.

Will the Democratic State Committee assist
Mr. Chapin with his boomerang, and print Mr. Davenort's letter in full! We are afraid not.

A BADLY USED-UP YOUNG MAN.

Our young friend, Mr. Alfred C. Chapin, in a

A CUTTING AND CONCLUSIVE REPLY.

DEMOCRATS CONVICTED BY THEIR OWN WITNESS.

From The Kingdom Journal.

So much has been said about Controller Daymort's reserve policy, the Democrata having referred to tendimally to account for \$1.000,000 of the enormous necesse of taxation, and called upon newspapers that expressed doubts on the subject to send to the Controller expressed doubts on the subject to send to the Controller for correct information, that we are very glad to hear from that gentleman himself. The Transus did send for the information as suggested, and Mr. Davenport has furnished it in a very satisfactory and conclusive way. The manner in which the Controller meets the flippant assertions and challenges of ex-Senator Chapla, who aspires to his place, will create an impression, not limited to Republicans, that it is nawise to swap a state-sman for a braggart and poorly informed boy. Mr. Chapla is tremendously sat down upon. The editorial comment of Tim Terman makes the subject clear to those who do not care to follow the intricacies of Mr. Davapport's figures. The Democratic press now stands convicted of Tying by the very witness to whom it appealed.

THE GUN WAS LOADED.

From the Amburn Advertises.

If the Democrats desire to publish and circuits e one million copies of what Mr. Davenport has to say about the tax question, we hope they will take occasion to do so early. We publish Mr. Davenport's reply in another column, and it will be found as sharp and as convincing as the average reader will care to see. We nativise the Democratic State Committee to pull Eddis Apgar and Mr. Chapin in our of the cold and give them some paternal advice about fooling with Republicans and with guns that are loaded.

SOCIAL MEETING OF BAPTISTS.

A meeting of the Baptist Social Union took place last evening, at Delmonleo's, about 200 lattes and gentlemen being present. After dinner the Rev. Dr. Augustus H. Strong, president of the Rochester Theological Seminary, spoke on the Christian way of getting and spending money. The Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, followed with remarks on low money should be given away, saying that how money should be given away, saying that the next revival of religion would be a revival of giving. The Rev. Dr. J. F. Elder also spoke. Miss Earle sang some solos. Among those present were the chairman, A. S. Whittemore, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Deane, Mr. and Mrs. Washington Wilson, George W. Conkling, William M. Isaacs, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Chapin, W. A. Shaw, Dr. J. C. Oberheiser, S. S. Constant, B. F. Judson, J. R. Thomas, A. F. Hastings, R. G. Cornell, the Rev. G. M. Vanderslip and William Leask.

SEALSKINS TO BE DEARER. VEINING

Advices received from London yesterday by copold Well, of No. 123 Morcer-st., state that at the regular sale of sealskins prices advanced from 30 to 100 per eent, making an average advance of 50 per cent. The advance is due, it is said, to a meagre catch of seals, such a marked increase in the price of skins has happened only once before.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

The beautiful and highly-cultivated daughter of one of the proad old Roman nebles, the Duke of Galless, was introduced to the italian poet, signor D'Annurzo. Her kinstolk never dreamed that a lady of such great expectations and high birth could run any risk by an intimate acquaintance with a man risen from the lower ranks. The two waiked and chatted together, but while the young lady's friends supposed that she was talking of intellectual matters it turned out that the conversation of the interesting couple turned in a very different direction. The Duke learned, to his horror and anger, that his daughter had dared to bethroth herself to the poet. As a matter of course, he refused to give his sanction to their marriage, whereupon the lovers took the train to Fiorence, where they were made man and wife. This last step made the Duke so indignant that he had a legal document drawn up, by which he distincetted his daughter; but the tather and the man afterwards so far overcame the aristocrat in him that he settled upon her for life a yearly income of 0.000 lire. The story has since obtained an almost tragical completeness by the separation of the Duke from his own wife. He accused her of having secretly favored the course of PAnnanucio, and of allowing the lovers to hold interviews after the father had prohibited all further infercourse between the two. He has consequently broken up his household in Rome, made a settlement upon his duchees, and declared that he will henceforth live and die as if he had neither wife nor child.

The late Mr. Marwood, we read, was a good deat of a wag-fond of a practical choke, as one might ay.-[Rochester Post-Express.]

GENERAL SHERIDAN IN COMMAND. GENERAL SHERMAN RETIRES WITHOUT FORMAL

CEREMONY. WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 .- The formal transfer of the command of the Army from General W. T. Sherman to Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan took place at noon to-day at the headquarters of the Army in the War Department Building. General Sheridan spent the forenoon in making himself acquainted with the business of the office. General Sherman and the members of his staff rendered him assistance. Shortly before 12 o'clock the highest two officers of the Army called on the Secretary of War-General Sherman to take official leave and General Sheridan to report for duty. The transfer was accomplished quietly and without any ceremony whatever beyond the issuance of the following general orders, informing the Army of the change of commanders:

General Orders, No. 77.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, NOV. 1, 1883.

By and with the consent of the President, as contained in General Orders No. 71 of October 13, 1883, the understaned relinquishes command of the Army of the United States. In thus severing the relations which have hither-to existed between us, he thanks all officers and men for their fidelity to the high trust imposed upon them during his official life, and will, in his retrement, watch with parental solicitude their progress upward in the noble profession to which they have devoted themselves.

(Official.) R. C. DRUM, Adjutant-General.

II.

(Official.) R. C. DRUM, Adjutant-General.

General Orders No. 78.

Hardquartes of the Armt, }

Washington, Nov. I, 1883—12 o'clock m. }

In obedience to the orders of the President, promulated in General Orders No. 71, October 13, 1883, from these headquarters, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Army of the United States. The following named officers compose the personal staff of the Licutemant-General: Major Michael V. Sheridan, Assistant Adjutant-General, military secretary; Captain William J. Volkmar, 5th Cavalry, aide de camp, Captain James F. Gregory, Carp of Engineers, aide de camp.

(Official.) R. C. DRUS, Adjutant-General.

(Official.) R. C. DRUS, Adjutant-General.

The two officers remained in conversation for

The two officers remained in conversation for some time after the change had occurred. General Sheridan received a large number of congratulations from prominent gentlemen. Shortly after the transfer General Sherman and General Sheridan held an informal reception which was attended by all the officers of the Army on duty in Washington, also by the officers of the 2d Artillery, stationed at Fort Melleury, and the Bureau officers of the War Department. They all took official leave of General Sherman and were presented to General Sheridan.

The officers of the 2d Artillery were the only ones in full uniform. There was no speechmaking. Subsequently General Sherman and General Sheridan, accompanied by the Secretary of War, made a call upon the President. transfer General Sherman and General Sheridan

SHERMAN'S LAST ANNUAL REPORT. HIS OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS-THE ARMY, THE RAILROAD AND THE INDIAN.

Washington, Nov. 1 .- General Sherman's last annual report to the Secretary of War, dated October 27, was made public to-day. The Army nowconsists of 2,143 officers and 23,335 enlisted men. These figures are amost identical with those of last year. Of General Crook's campaign into Mexico, General Sherman says: 'I invite special attention to his report because I think he has touched with a master's hand the cause of the con fliets with our Indian foes, and I believe that if he be permitted to manage the Apaches in his own way all wars will cease in Arizona, and with them will disappear the complicated Indian question which has tested the putience and courage of our people ever since the first set iement by whites on this continent."

In discussing the question of the education of officers of the Army, General Sherman refers particularly to the re-ports of General Merritt, Major Livingston and Colonel Otis, Superintendents respectively of the Military Academy at West Point, the Artillery School at Foriress Monroe, and the School of Instruction for Cavalry and Infantry at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. "These," he says, cover the whole ground of military education from the soy appointed as a endet to the thorough officer convinced, after baving seen many of are among the best and are well adapted to the character of our people and institutions." He then reviews the work and aims of these schools. The condition of the post schools is not altogether satisfactory and the atensiance is small. The reading rooms at all frontier posts, have ver, are well natronized.

THE INDIAN, THE ARMY AND THE EARLHOAD, Timning to the Indian question the General of the Army says: "I now regard the Indians as substantially eli minuted from the problem of the Army. There may be Speaker Chapin, Democratic candidate for Controller, has been seeking for his party to evade the responsibility for the increase in taxes, claiming that free cand legislation etc., etc., did it all. He even offered to leave the matter to the Republican Centroller, Hon. Ira Davenport, pledging himself to print and circulate one largely instrumental to that end, but the railroad which used to follow in the year now goes forward with the picket line in the great battle of civilization with barbarm, and has become the greater cause. The recent com f railway has settled forever the Indian question, the Army question and many others which have hithert croubled the country. I regard the building of these roads as the most important event of modern times and believe that they account fully for the peace and good order which now prevail throughout our country and for the extraordinary prosperity which now prevails in this land. Endroads, however, are instrumentalities rather than substantial causes. They are easily broken and interrupted and constantly call for the protection of the military usually posted on or near the lines. I. therefore, renew the recommendation of last year as I, therefore, renew the recommendation of has year a contained in my letter of October 16, 1862, that the stre-tegic points therein named be adequately calarged wit permanent barricks so as to accommodate suitable garr-sons, and that all miner places be abandoned by the mil-tary. This will in the end result in economy as well a conclusive.

SOUTHWEST THEIR WOLK AND PAY

Referring to recent statements to the effect that United States soldiers are overworked, General Sherman says: "I believe with General Auger that there has been a the soldler in America, however, should be paid in comparison with his neighbors and not according to the scal of forcign armies. He is willing to abide by his contract of collstment, provided he receives extra pay proportioned to the extra work imposed on him when employed on labor not military, and the price for this extra labor should be proportioned to its value on the spot. When he is employed as a carpenter, mechanic or laborer on roads, bridges or buildings of a permanent nature, it is only fair that he should be paid for such labor or at least receive a credit for it to be puld on his final discharge. This would remove all the clamor about making our soldiers a body of caseap workmen and take away to a client of the state o lisebarge. This would remove all the ciamor about making our soldlers a body of eneap workmen and take away

ilways scattered.
"I also do believe Congress should make provision for "Talso do believe Congress should make provision for the transfer of regiments from remote stations to home stations after a fair detail or period of service fixed by law, just as the English Government does. For instance, the 21st intantly has been on the Pacific coast fourteen years and ought to come in, but there is no money to pay the cest. Justice and fair dealing are qualities which are of universal application and I am sure that Congress on a fair showing will not withhold the means of transportation, especially now when the the Treasury is grouning under a surplus revenue, caused in part by the conduct of the very men who appeal to them, for I honestly believe the Army of the United States has in the past fincen years projected, defended, and encouraged the building of its transcontinental radicoals and the settlement of the great west, which are the chief causes of the great prosperity which now blesses our laind."

at various points show that the steady improvement in discipline, soldierly bearing and knowledge is undoubtedly due to the generally excellent temper and character of the State troops, and the closer relations between the regular Army and the militia. Competition, he says, should be had in camps, in cleanliness in the kitchen and messes, in discipline and conduct on guard and outpost duty. In regard to the retireand nent of veteran soldiers the Adjutant-General says: I earnestly recommend that Congress be asked to enact a law authorizing the retirement of men who have faithfully and honestly served for not less than thirty-five years on the full pay of the grade held at the time of application for transfer to the retired list." On the subject of the dismissal of officers the report states : "As officers on the retired list, though subject to the rules and articles of War, are not on duty within the meaning of section 1,229, I recommend it be amended to include that class of officers, and thus provide authority for summary action in their case whenever the President may deem it necessary." This recommendation is supposed to have a bearing on the

case of Major Nickerson. It is also recommended that

Section 1,119 of the Revised Statutes establishing the

term of service at five years be amended to reduce it to

three; re-enlistments, as now, to be for five. Many men

who desert would, it is expected, serve their full term if

they could realize that a comparatively short time will onorably free them from their engagement. The law of August 4, 1854, (section 1,282 Revised Stat. tes), grants increased pay to men re-enlisting within thirty days after the expiration of term of service. The Adjutant-General recommends that the law be amended o as to make the increased pay depend on immediate reenlistment in the same regiment, and grant the man re-enlisting one, two or three months' furlough, according to the number of terms he has already served. In recommending that the law regulating the settlement of clothing accounts be amended so as to require a bi-monthly settlement of clothing, he says that the charges against deserters for clothing, overdrawn during the two months ending June 30. 1881, amounted to \$6,378. Assuming that each of the 3,578 men who deserted during the past year was indelted for clothing received but unpaid in the sum of \$20, the less from that source greened \$57,000.

rce exceeded \$70,000. nurce exceeded \$70,000. In a separate report to the General file Army, the Adjutant-General says that the number f discharges from the Army during the year ending thus 30, 1885, was 5,950; deaths, 221; describing, 3,578; tal casualities, 9,749. The number of enlistments was 998. The total enlisted strength of the Army on that side was 22,851, or 2,149 less than the authorized number.

THE FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE

Washington, Nov. 1 .- The Postmaster-Genral has received the annual report of the Superintendent of Foreign Malis. The amount of letter mail dispatched in the year increased 77 per cent over the amount sent in 1880; the printed matter increased 74 per cent. The number of letters sent to countries not in the nostal union. excluding Canada, was 410,600. The report shows that the sum paid for sea transportation of mails was \$316,522, an increase over the cost in 1882 of \$36,358, or 59 per cent over 1880. Of this amount \$263,621 was paid for the translatinite service, \$19,251 for the trans-Pacific service, and \$33,649 for service to the West indies, the Isthmus and other routes. The aggregate amount of the balances credited to this country by other countries on account of mail transportation was \$145,777, and the sum paid by this Department to other postal union countries on account of mails transported amounted to \$86,745. The estimated revenue collected in the United States from unpaid matter received from foreign countries exceeded the amount of unpaid matter sent to other countries by \$123,333. The estimated amount of postage collected in the United States on foreign mail matter was \$2,078,913.

The estimates of the appropriations required for the next fiscal year aggregate \$500,000, an increase of 21 per cent over the appropriations for the current ilscal year. The Superintendent recommends the adoption of the double postal card (for message and answer) for use in the foreign mails. cent over 1880. Of this amount \$263,621 was paid for

in the foreign matis.

AFFAIRS OF THE NAVY.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Rear Admiral A. C. Rhind was placed on the retired list of the Navy yesterday, and Commodore Thomas Patterson was to-day pro-meted to the rank of Rear Admiral. The following promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral. The following promotions have been made: William E. Sewell to be a Lieutenant from October 13, 1883, George E. Ormsby, to be an Ensign from July 2, 1882, George E. Stafford to be an Ensign from October 13, 1883. Secretary Chandler said to-day that it and been concluded to defer making an appointment to the office of Chief of the Eureau of Steam Engineering until after the assembling of Congress.

Faymaster Charles D. Mansfield has been ordered to the Abatross. November 15, and also put in charge of the accounts of the Fishhawk and Lookout, relieving Paymaster George H. Reed, who has been ordered to settle accounts and wait orders. Captain B. Gherarde has been cranted leave of absence for one year, on being relieved of his present command, with permission to remain abroad. Lieutenant Locien Young will delay sailing for different command, and the Pacific Squadron until Novamber 10.

The Shenandonh, now at Boston, will soon be put in commission and ordered to join the Pacific Squadron. She has undergone thorough repairs and is reported to be in good condition. The Trenton, now at New-York and under orders to proceed to the Ashatic Station, will be used to the Ashatic Station and the contraction of the Ashatic Station, will be used to the Ashatic Station and the contraction of the Ashatic Station and the contraction of the Ashatic Station and the contraction of th

der orders to proceed to the Asiatic Station, will be in spected early next week and will make a trial trip to Newport to receive the gan-cotton torpedoes intended a part of ber armament.

WASHINGTON NOTES. Washington, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1883. A SCIENTIFIC MISSION TO COREA.-The Secretary of the

MEATS CURED WITH IMPORTED SALE. Secretary Polices ssued a circular to-day which provides that when meats ared with imported salt are shipped coastwise, or inland

A MEDAL FOR SCHWATKA. - The Secretary of State has received from the Geographical Society of France a hand-some gold metal, which is latended as a testimonial to Lieutenant F. A. Solwatka, United States Army, in recog-nition of his services in the successful expedition to King Williams's Land in 1878-1890.

AN ORDER TO POSTMASTERS.-An order was issued to AN ORDER TO POSTAGE AND THE WAS ISSUED AND AN ADDRESS AND AN ADDRESS AND AN ADDRESS AND AN ADDRESS AND ADDRESS AND

HUGH GILFILLIN'S DISAPPOINTMENT. DETURNING FROM CALIFORNIA WITH A FORTUNE

AND FINDING HIS FRIEND LONG SINCE DEAD. LACKAWANEN, Penn., Oct. 31 .- In 1848 la-

borers employed in constructing the New-York and Erie Railroad were working in this part of the Delaware Valley. They were principally Irishmen. In that year John A. Roebling was building the famous suspensiagneduct which carries the Delaware and Hudson Cana across the Delaware River at this place. Among his employes were several English carpenters. Between these workmen and the Irish railroad laborers a bitter hatred existed, due to national causes, and serious per-sonal collisions were of almost daily occurrence. The carpenters boarded at a raftman's tavern, and the laborers lived at the company's boarding shanty. If any of he Englishmen ventured near the shanty they were certain to be attacked by the Irishmen, and the appearance of an Irishman at the tavern was the immediate signal

for a fight there. Among the laborers was a large, robust, young Irishman, Andrew Callinghan. On December 13, 1848, he with a number of his comrades went to the tavern and cated themselves in the bar-room, which was in the pasement of the house. This was at noon, as the carpenters were going to dinner, and when the latter found their foes present. George Keyes, a young Englishman, made the remark that if the Irishmen were not out of the house when he came down from dinner he would throw them out. As they were still there when he came down, Keyes proceeded at once to carry out his threat. In the fight that casued Callinghah stabbed Keys and killed him. The murderer was arrested and lodged in Milford Jail, and at the following February term of the Pike County Court was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged. A new trial was refused.

The then Governor of Pennsylvania was in the last year of his term, and it expired without his baving signed Callinghan's death-warrant. The incoming Governor refused to take up the matter and Callinghan lay in jail nearly four years, awaiting the execution of his sentence. His suspense preyed on him so that he became reduced almost to a skeletou, and it is said by persons was remember visiting him in lats cell that he frequently begged to be taken out and hanged, or that some one might kill him and end his misery. Finally, in November, 1852, Chief Justice Jeremiah S. Black, of the Supreme Court, issued a writ of error in Callinghan's case, and it was reviewed, resulting in his being released, a dying man, from his long and painful confinement. He lived but a short time, dying somewhere in Orange County, N. Y. Callinghan came from Ireland in 1847 and was accompanied by another young Irishman, Hugh Gillillin. The latter worked with Callinghan until about the first of December, 1848, when he went to Ohio to engage the farming.

On Sunday hast an old man alighted from an Eric train from the west at this place. He gave his name as Hugh Gillillin, and wanted to obtain some information of Andrew Callinghan. None of the present generation remembered Callinghan, or had ever heard of his career. Gillillin was referred to an old resulted of the place who was able to give him the said story of the young frishman. Gillillin was referred to ters were going to dinner, and when the latter found their foes present, George Keyes, a young Englishman

CHURCH RIVALRY IN LONDON. From The London Echo, Oct. 20.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

CONDITION OF THE AEMY—RECOMMENDATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—General R. C. Drum,
Adjutant-General of the Army, has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of War. He says the reports of he officers detailed to inspect State militia encampments.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

A YEAR'S WORK IN THE LAND OFFICE.

FACTS AND FIGURES FROM THE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT-RECOMMENDATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 .- Noah McFarland, Commissioner of the General Land Office, has subu to the Secretary of the Interior his annual report for the fiscal year. The disposal of public lands under all acts of Congress embraced 19,030,796 acres, and of Indian lands 309,235 acres, an increase over the year 1882 of 5,120,866 and an increase over the year 1881 of 8,536,-635 acres. The receipts from all sources in connection with the disposals of public lands were \$10,088,479, and from sales of Indian lands \$625,404, a total of \$11,713,-883, being an increase over the year 1882 of \$3,319,367, and an increase over the year 1881 of \$6,305,079. The receipts from cash sales were \$9,657,032, and from homestead fees and commissions \$881,467. The total number of critries and filings posted during the year was 251,685, aggregating 30,000,000 scres. The number of entries approved for patenting under the pre-emption, homestead timber-culture, desert and other settlement and agricultural laws was 53,847. The number of ents issued on the various classes of locations under the general land laws was 50,482. The number of private cash entries was 11,104, embracing 2,179,955 acres; 2,285,710 acres were sold under the pre-emption law; 1.236,119

acres were embraced in commuted homesteads. Sixteen thousand acres of land were offered at public sale in the Gainsville, Florida, District. Ten million acres of pine timber lands were offered in the Duluth, Minn., District, and 1,000,000 acres in the St. Cloud District. Some of this land was sold, and the remainder became subject to private entry. Ninety-eight additional townships, cubracing 1,500,000 acres, were proclaimed for offering in the St. Cloud District. Eight thousand eight hundred and forty-five pre-emption entries were approved for patent in ex parte cases, and 741 contested cases were lecided, the whole involving 1,500,000 acres.

Eleven thousand nine hundred and twelve new cases were received for action. The number of cases undecided une 20, 1883, was 12,542. The number of pre-emption filings placed on record during the year was 47,933, which 160 acres each would cover 7,669,280 acres. at 160 acres each would cover 7,669,280 acres. Pre-emption filings are made, or procured to be made, to a great extent for speculative purposes, and with no intention on the part of the person in whose name the filing is made to perfect the entry, or in any manner to comply with the law. Continued experience demonstrates the advisability and necessity of the repeal of the pre-emption law. The number of original homestead entries during the year was 56,565, embracing an area of 8,171,914 acres. Final proof was made in 18,998 entries, embracing 2,504,414 acres.

THE SUBJECT OF FRAUD.

Special efforts have been made to check the frauds upon soldiers committed by attorneys who obtain their authorization to make filings which are used for speculative purposes by the attorney. present laws and regulations permit settlers on unsurveyed lands who have maintained a residence of five years to make entry and give notice of final proof simultaneously after survey. Persons who desire to obtain large quantities of land employ men to make entries on newly surveyed land, alleging residence long anterior to the survey, and the land is patented before an opportunity is had to develop the facts and prevent the consummation of the illegal entry. Special agents report valuable lands in whole ranges of townships in certain districts to have been entered in this manner, when the land shows no evidence of settlement at any time, but is held as portions of large estates. Provision should be made by statute, fixing a period of not less than six months after a settlement claim has been placed on record before final proof shall be admitted, irrespective of alleged time of residence prior to entry.

The commutatation feature of the homestead law is pen to the same abuses as the pre-emption law. The alleged commutation settler is frequently a person employed at so much a month to sign entry papers and hold the claim long enough to enal employer to secure title by commutation. It is a matter not less important than the repeal of the pre-emption law that the homestead laws should be amended so as to require proof of actual residence and improvement for a period of not less than two years before a homestead entry may be commuted by cash

payment. ABUSES OF THE TIMBER CULTURE LAW. It has been demonstrated that the abuses of the timber ulture law are inherent in the law. A majority of entries under the timber culture act are made for speculative arposes and not for the cultivation of timber. Complince with law in these cases is a mere pretence and does

not result in the production of timber. No trees are to be seen over vast regions of country where timber-culture entries have been most numerous, angithe public interests will be served by a total repeal of the law. is equally objectionable will be served by a total r. peal of the law.

The desert land law is equally objectionable
and its practical operation has heretofore been to enable
land to be purchased without settlement, and is quantities in excess of the limit established by the sectionent
laws, thus resulting in the encouragement of monopoly
rather than the encouragement of reclamation. The restrictions and limitations of the timber land act are flagrantly violated. Much of the most valuable timber land reclamation in the possession of the Government on the Pacific rantly violated. Much of the most valuable thaber land re-maining in the possession of the Government on the Facilia-coast is being taken up by home and foreign companies and capitalists, through the medium of cu-tries made by persons hired for that purpose. It has been found accessary to suspend all entries of this class and to direct an investmenton in the field with a view to the procurement of evidence in specific cases to authorize the cancellation of filegal entries and the

a view to the procurement of evidence in specific cases to authorize the cancellation of filteral entries and the prosecution of cullty parties. Timber lands should be reserved by haw from ordinary disposal, and sold only after appraisement and upon scaled oils, at not less than the appraises price. It would be proper that an act to such either should not deprive settlers on the public lands of the right to take timber for domestic purposes or the support of their improvements.

Attention is called to the condition of unsettled private land chains in New-Mexico, Colvado and Arizona, which are a perpetual menace to the industrial occupation of the soil, and retard and inhibit settlement because of their undefined boundaries. The present system of adjustment is totally insalequate. A commission should be appointed for each of the Territories named, thoroughly to examina the foundation of all alleged private land claims as pre-liminaries to any result.

liminaries to any result. LAND GRANT RAILROADS.

The construction of 1,210 miles of land grant railroads was reported, making a total of 17,449 miles of road reported as constructed under all grants; 477,740 screa were certified or patented under railroad grants, and 440,856 acres were patented for wagon roads. Lists of railroad selections aggregating 3,070,463 acros are awaiting examination. A large portion of the report is composed of tabular statements, enumerating the land grants that have been made to States and corporations for railroads that have not been constructed within the time required by law. Upon this subject the Commissioner says the question of declaring a forfeiture of the foregoing grants, or any of them, is deemed an appropriate one for legislative consideration. The time fixed in the grants are for the completion of the roads expired in some going grants, or any of them, is decimed an appropriate one for legislative consideration. The time fixed in the granting acts for the completion of the roads expired in some instances in 1866, and in other cases at later periods down to 1882. In the absence of Congressional action lands have been constructed, whether within or out of the time prescribed. Meanwhile settlers have entered upon some of these lands and are anxious to know whether they must look to the railroad companies or to the United States for their tiles. The public demand a definite settlement of the question whether or not a forfeiture is to be enforced in any of these cases. It is of great importance that the carliest possible action should be taken, either to revive the grants or to declare tacm forfeited. If it be the judgment of Congress that the grants should be revived, Congress that the grants should be revived, Congress that the grants on the inad be saved and secured in their rights and chains to land embraced in their settlements and improvements at the date of any such revival of the railroad grant.

ABUSES IN LAND SURVEYS.

The total number of acres of land surveyed was 55,233,-732. It is recommended that an act be passed providing for the punishment by fine and imprisonment of deputy surveyors who make false returns of public surveys. Many abuses have grown up under the first section of the act of May 14, 1880, which provides that when a relinquishment of any pro-emption, homestead, or timber outture claim is field in the local land office, the land covered by such claim shall immediately become subject to earry by any other person, without awaiting the formal cancellation by this office of the relinquished entry. It should be repeated. A recent decision by the District Court of Wyoming Ferritory, affirming the right of the Government to cause the removal of fences from the public lands by proper indicial proceeding, has strengthened the executive department in its efforts to abute the evil. The recommendation that an act be passed imposing penaltics for the unlawful inclosures of public lands and preventing by force and in-timidation legal settlement and entry is renewed.

The time has arrived, says the Commissioner, when the use of the land office and its voluminous records. It conclusion the Commissioner calls aftention to the general land office within the past two years, and recommends that 100 additional clerks be authorized that provision be made for an assistant Commissioner, and that the salary of the Commissioner be increased to \$5,000. Many abuses have grown up under the first section

COLLEGE BOYS AT FOOTBALLI.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 31 .- A game of football, in the inter-collegiate championship series, was played here to-day between the teams of Rutgers College and the College of the City of New-York, with the following result: Rutgers College-10 goals, 4 touchdowns. College of the City of New-York-2 safetics. Score in points: Rutgers, 70: College of the City of New-York, 0. The Rutgers team will play with the Yale team at Washington Park, Brooklyn, on November 6.

NEARLY KILLED IN A PRIZE-FIGHT.

CALDWELL, Idaho, Oct. 31 .- A prize-fight for \$1,000 a side between McFadden, of Winnipeg, and Martland, of St. Louis, took place here to-day. The fight was ended in the fourteenth round, Martland receiving injuries from which it is thought he cannot recover. was carried from the ring in an insensible condition.